

**Norwich Bulletin**  
and Courier  
120 YEARS OLD  
Subscription price 12c a week; 50c a month; \$5.00 a year.  
Entered at the Postoffice at Norwich, Conn., as second-class matter.  
Telephone Calls:  
Bulletin Business Office 433  
Bulletin Editorial Rooms 55-3  
Bulletin Job Office 55-2  
Williamette Office, Room 2, Murray Building, Telephone 316.  
Norwich, Thursday, May 25, 1916.

**The Circulation of The Bulletin**  
The Bulletin has the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern Connecticut and from three to four times larger than that of any in Norwich. It is delivered to over 3,000 of the 4,053 houses in Norwich and read by ninety-three per cent. of the people. In Windham it is delivered to over 900 houses, in Putnam and Danbury to over 1,100, and in all of these places it is considered the local daily.  
Eastern Connecticut has forty-five towns, one hundred and sixty-five postoffice districts, and sixty rural free delivery routes.  
The Bulletin is sold in every town and on all of the R. F. D. routes in Eastern Connecticut.  
**CIRCULATION**  
1901, average.....4,412  
1905, average.....5,920  
May 20.....9,100



**USING THE BOY SCOUTS.**  
It makes little difference what the cause is there is usually a valuable service which can be performed by the Boy Scouts. This has been demonstrated in many instances with such good results that it is not surprising that this organization of young men is frequently called upon to lend such assistance as it can in a variety of ways.  
Appreciating the willingness and activity of members good use is being made of Boy Scouts in connection with the clean-up movements which are being carried out in most of the cities of the country. It is not expected that they will do the actual work of cleaning up, except so far as the property about their own homes are concerned, but they are given a chance to do some work in scouting which makes it possible for those who are directing the operations to get in touch with the untidy and unhealthy conditions about a city that may receive the proper attention while the campaign is on.  
That they can do much valuable work in this respect must be acknowledged and it is good judgment which takes advantage of the opportunity to get the boys interested in such a cause. It means not only the rendering of a service to the community in general, but to every neighborhood where they happen to visit and it at the same time instills in their minds the importance of keeping property, alleys and streets free from the disgusting features which characterize too many of them. It means that these future citizens are going to be interested in more than the present campaign. The Boy Scouts are doing much for the coming generation and it is steadily being recognized that the avenues where their services can be utilized are almost endless.

**NOT READY FOR PEACE.**  
From the latest statement by Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg, it is evident that he has reached the conclusion that the enemies of Germany are not anxious for the fixing up of peace terms on the basis of his proposals. He even announces that Germany's opponents must face the facts "as every war map shows them to be."  
That has been the trouble with such offers as Germany has made regarding peace. It caught the other powers unprepared and as the consequence it gained much territory which is still held, but there is plenty of confidence among the allies that the situation is not bound to remain thus. They maintain that it is only a matter of time, through the conduct of the war under the plan which they are pursuing, before Germany will be forced back out of this acquired territory, and the faith they have in their power to accomplish this is due to the constantly increasing strength and ability to meet the situation with the economic conditions among the central powers playing a most important part.  
To negotiate a peace now would, according to the stand which the chancellor has taken, mean that those nations fighting Germany would be obliged to let Germany fix the terms. It cannot be imagined that that would be satisfactory or that it would mean a lasting peace. Rather would it simply result in a breathing spell, a time for recuperation, and it would only be a matter of a few years before there would be a repetition of the present conflict. President Poincaré of France, Premier Asquith and Sir Edward Grey have made it plain that this will never be sanctioned. They want permanent peace and the countries which they represent are determined to carry on the war until the time comes when it can be assured. Whether they are mistaken in their ability remains to be seen, but it is evident that with each side holding its present attitude peace can hardly be

said to be hovering in the immediate vicinity.  
**ITALY'S POSITION.**  
Missing its troops for the breaking of the Italian line, and thereby forcing King Emmanuel's troops to fall back on stronger defenses, Austria is directing a new offensive which seriously threatens the northern cities of Italy, and it means that the question arises: "Why is Italy doing?" should be soon answered.  
Italy went into the war to look after its own interests. It sought to regain territory now in the possession of Austria, but which was formerly part of the Roman empire. There was a national ambition to be satisfied and it was considered that the time was ripe to accomplish it. It has experienced stonewall resistance from Austria in its effort to drive from Joseph's men out of the mountain fastnesses and for a long time operations have been at a standstill as far as making an advance was concerned.  
Having pressed down the east side of the Adriatic with success Austria considered it time to take a fall out of Italy and the results which it has thus far attained show the large number of troops and the great amount of artillery which they have brought up to accomplish its purpose. Whether it will force Italy to seek assistance from the allies is problematical but if it does it will change the independent character of war which that country has been waging. It will be required to enter the fight as the others have and put its best foot forward for the success of the main cause.  
It is remembered that while Italy has severed diplomatic relations with Germany it has not declared war with that country. It has been solely concerned with Austria and is now, it has done nothing to stop the drive through Serbia, Montenegro and Albania despite its claim to France that it could handle the Albanian situation. The result is that the new Austrian move is likely to force a new situation in that country and that Italy will have to change its ideas regarding its participation in the war.

**THE COST OF THE WAR.**  
Great Britain has just voted an additional war loan of \$1,500,000,000, a sum not so impressive if measured by the time it takes to say it, but it is the eleventh since the war has opened and the total amount with this last credit reaches almost twelve billion dollars. At the same time Germany has found it necessary to get more money and a bill will be presented next month for a new war loan of \$2,500,000,000, all of which indicates the tremendous cost at which the war is being carried out.  
The British credit is expected to last for three months at the present rate of expenditure which runs to over \$24,000,000 a day which of course includes the financial assistance which it is necessary to extend to its allies.  
All of this indicates, however, how the debts of nations are piling up. They were large enough before the war opened and steadily increasing but the credits voted by Great Britain in the past six months have practically equalled the total indebtedness before the war opened, which was \$4,453,181,000. In the case of Germany and its states the national debt in 1913 was \$3,759,454,000. France in the same year owed \$6,346,129,000 and in 1914 Russia's debt was \$4,537,861,000.  
What the war has done for these nations in the way of increased indebtedness is shown by the estimate that by August first the German debt will reach the enormous sum of \$16,000,000,000 with annual interest charges of three quarters of a billion. Russia will have but a billion less of debt. France's debt will be \$14,600,000,000 and Great Britain's \$13,050,000,000, or a total of over \$58,000,000,000 for these four belligerent nations alone of which over \$40,000,000,000 is directly due to the war.

**EDITORIAL NOTES.**  
More might be expected of congress if it was not working so hard for a reelection.

Those who are looking for a nice warm red suburn are experiencing difficulties in getting their wants filled.

Colonel Roosevelt says that he will attend to the convention. There is plenty of time yet for him to change his mind.

The man on the corner says: Exaggeration teaches that one easy way of avoiding disappointment is never to go fishing.

The list of vessels sunk either by torpedoes or mines continues to grow about as rapidly as that of the automobile fatalities.

Once again it is declared that the horse cars are to be given up in New York city. That means one less attraction for the country cousins.

With the Boston and Maine in financial troubles the demands for higher wages and less working hours may be enough to send it onto the rocks.

There doesn't appear to be any worrying over the possibility of a water famine. Nature is certainly being kind to a great many communities.

The Kaiser may visit the Austro-Italian front, which is another way of saying that the allies have thus far done nothing which would prevent it.

A violent bombardment has been reported as taking place in the Baltic. It may, however, have been simply a submarine commander in the act of sketching a peaceful merchantman.

This is a year when the saving which can be made by the doing away with the special graduation day dresses is bound to prevent a big hole in the pocketbook.

From the way in which Austria is fighting it appears to be determined not only to drive the Italians out of Albania but to force them back out of Italy into the Mediterranean.

Once again it is being said that Rumana is showing favoritism and has negotiated a treaty with Austria which appears to be political in character. If that country manages to keep out of the war it will be entitled to a special medal.

There is always the insanity defense to fall back upon in capital offenses when everything else is lacking. The accused is of course insane for doing such a thing, there is something the matter if he doesn't try to free himself and he's crazy if he undertakes to tell the truth.

**CAMPAGNING FOR MR. CREWS**  
"Well, I am glad to be at home again," explained the young woman who looked particularly well and happy. "Fancy me at a rest cure! It was quite out of character, but mother was impossible. She said I owed it to myself, and of course I did. Mother is strong on duty. It really was all her fault, but of course she doesn't see it that way."  
"One night at dinner time she said, 'Helen, I shall have to ask you to dress some post cards for me this evening. They have evidently been delayed by the printer, but the cards were promised early this afternoon. I have to speak at a nonpartisan meeting at the school four o'clock to the women voters in this ward to go where I am needed.'"  
"I'll address them for you," I said. "I guess I owe it to you, not to the ward. Who gets the postcard?"  
"All the registered voters in the precinct. There will be a list with the cards."  
Immediately after she departed a messenger clattered up to our top floor apartment, fairly flung a package at me and was gone. The cards that fell out of the package were double the size of the expected post cards and innocent of a single stamp, and what was worse the list of names seemed to be found. Fortunately, I remembered that Maxwell Graham had been campaigning for his friend Bob Crews, so I called him up and asked him to send me a list of names. He was starting for a very important conference, but he took time to dash in and borrow a list from Mr. Crews, and to run down here with it.  
"I promised Crews to bring it back tonight, so you telephone me at this number," he said, scribbling down as he spoke, "and I'll get it when you have finished."  
"Didn't you bring the stamps?" I called down the stairs to the outer door which slammed behind him.  
"What do I didn't know, so I left at the address and finished it in record time. Use one card for man and wife, and toward the end I even left off 'Chicago.'"  
"Just as the last one was written the bell rang and it was time to get into bed. As he was bringing mother home he had noticed on the bill of a movie theater a play that he knew I wanted to see, so he had taken her in the foyer and come for me to see the last show. I said I'd be ready in a minute and then remembered that there was nobody at home to give Max that list."  
"I caught up the telephone and asked for the number he had given me and got the wrong number. The door was ajar, in case father should come upstairs, and while I was making a frantic attempt to go the right number a young man with a mustache never seen before appeared at the door. I motioned him to wait.  
"Just as Max answered I heard the man come in, so I told Max to get in from her. Before I could learn the young man's errand the bell rang again, viciously, and father wanted to know whether I was going to the night getting my hat on. I tried to reassure him and turned to the stranger.  
"I'm Crews' brother," said he, "I was sent over from headquarters with some stamps. He couldn't help seeing that I was flustered. 'Can I do anything for you?' he asked as he turned to go.  
"That's my father in the vestibule, you can tell him I'll be down in a minute, or would you like to wait a half with me. Then I can release that impatient person."  
"Nothing easier," he said. "I have a taxi at the door."  
"The taxi landed me at the theater just as father and mother were passing the ticket chopper and I barely caught up with them.  
"The next morning the younger Mr. Crews telephoned to ask whether I could do some work at headquarters, and mother said that I owed it to my city to help elect a good alderman, so I went and worked till luncheon, part of the time being sent out on taxi errands with Mr. Crews.  
"Of course we went to the meeting and the chairman kept me busy carrying messages all the evening. Father left early after Mr. Crews said he would be glad to see me home.  
"That was just the beginning and for two weeks it seemed that there was something to be done every minute."

**THE WAR PRIMER**  
By National Geographic Society  
Erzingan—The desperate resistance with which the Russians are meeting in their advance from Trebizond and Erzerum upon Erzingan focuses the attention of public attention on one of the most fascinating and interesting of the world's problems. The city of Erzingan, situated on the right bank of the Kara Su (black river), the western branch of the Upper Euphrates, is destined soon to witness another momentous struggle for race supremacy on its neighboring plains, a struggle which has been going on for centuries. Six and a half centuries ago between the Turkish Seljuks and the Mongols. Two centuries previously, at about the time that William the Conqueror was subduing England, the Seljuks, under their great leader Alp Arslan, had established themselves firmly in Asia Minor by the defeat of Romanus Diogenes, the Greek emperor whose rise to power dated from the hour when he was being led to execution for having slain many of his countrymen. The Seljuks, who had been the amorous fancy of his empress, who committed his death sentence to that of royal consort.  
"In the time of the Seljuks, Erzingan is a tranquil little city with one wide thoroughfare and many dirty, unpaved alleys. It is important as a military center, and has clothing, tannery and boot factories in which modern British machinery is used. Silks, cotton goods and copper utensils were among its manufactures before the war.  
"The fertile, well-watered plains surrounding the town are threaded by a network of roads extending to four points of the compass to Trebizond, 70 miles by air line to the north; to Erzerum, 80 miles east; to Kharput, 100 miles south; and to Kars, 100 miles west. The last named city is 60 miles northwest, the last named noted for its poppy fields and opium trade as its name implies (Black Castle of Opium).  
"The most picturesque episode in the history of Erzingan concerns the establishment of the famous Armenian church of St. Gregory, eleven miles south of the town. Gregory, the reputed founder of the Armenian church, and called the Illuminator to distinguish him from the great fathers of the Eastern church of the same name, was the son of a Parthian chieftain who, in the third century of the Christian era, was bribed to assassinate the Armenian king Chorozen. Many years later, in order to atone for his father's treachery, Gregory entered the service of Chorozen's son and successor, Tiridates, who had been changed into a wild beast and who had attacked many of his subjects. With a sermon of the apostle's duration Gregory converted Tiridates' reason and was proclaimed a saint, while the ruler became the first Christian king of Armenia. One of the most interesting features of the legend is that part of it which concerns the cause of Tiridates' malady. An affliction visited upon him by heaven for his treatment of the beautiful nun, Ripsime. Ripsime was a Christian convert of Rome, who was so unfortunate as to cause the fervid admiration of the emperor Diocletian. No way to repulse the monarch's advances, Ripsime fled to Asia Minor with her abbess, Galana. Diocletian, however, followed her to the refuge and commanded Tiridates to seize the girl and return her to Rome. But in the meantime Tiridates had himself succumbed to the beauty of Ripsime, equally cold to the Armenian, was seized and tortured to death by the infuriated king, and with her were massacred her thirty-six followers.  
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